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GUIDE
FOR
APPLICANTS FOR CITIZENSHIP

Compliments of
WILLIAM F. SCHNEIDER
COUNTY CLERK
NEW YORK COUNTY
1910-1917

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APPLICANTS FOR CITIZENSHIP

Compiled by
C. O'C. COWLEY

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COUNTY CLERK FOR NEW YORK COUNTY
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AUTHOR'S NOTE

To those who are living in small communities where public night schools are not maintained, or to those who have neither the time nor the desire to attend these institutions of learning, this little book is commended in the belief that it will aid them to get their "CITIZEN PAPERS."

It may be carried in the pocket for frequent reference during rides or walks to and from work or on Sunday and holiday rambles, and at the fireside during the long winter evenings the reference and text books may be read, if the library is accessible, or the children's histories and geographies.

C. O'C. C.

New York, October 29, 1915.



Introduction

During my incumbency of the office of County Clerk for New York County and Clerk of the New York State Supreme Court sitting in and for that County, the experience which has been acquired in the branch of the office which is popularly referred to as the NATURALIZATION BUREAU in its dealings with more than half a million people has led Mr. Cowley to attempt to meet in this volume what is considered to be a long felt want. The information has been compiled by him without cost to me, upon the sole condition that it be printed at my personal expense for free distribution to those who are seeking naturalization information.

To obviate misapprehensions or misunderstandings as to the requirements, the United States Government maintains Bureaus, under the supervision of Mr. C. O'C Cowley, Chief Naturalization Examiner, Suite 713 to 718, 5 Beekman Street, New York, N. Y., (telephone, 2718 Cortland) and at the Post Office Building, Room 418, top floor, Washington and Johnson Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y., (telephone, 7040 Main) where information and advice may be secured FREE.

The Chief Examiner's zeal in aiding worthy foreigners to become American citizens has been as successful as have been his prosecutions of the criminal violators of the naturalization laws and of those who have made a living on our foreign born friends who have sought naturalization, and inquiries relative to naturalization matters should be addressed to him or to the undersigned, and not to societies or persons who are not resting under official responsibility.

To the end that the public's business with the Naturalization Bureau of my office may be facilitated in an intelligent and honest manner, I have put into effect a suggestion which was made to me by Mr. Cowley that the attaches of such bureau be selected through the advertising columns of our daily newspapers, as per the following copy of advertisement:

Clerk wanted, between 25 and 40 years of age, who has passed Federal, State, or Municipal Civil Service examination in typewriting; must be competent, energetic and of unimpeachable character. Highest references mandatory. State full particulars, age, examinations passed, and previous employments during past five years. \$1,300. per annum will be paid to man who can fully satisfy these requirements.

From the answers to the foregoing advertisement, effort has been made to select men who meet the requirements called for therein, but in order that the object sought to be achieved may be attained it is earnestly urged that any instances of misconduct, or discourtesy, or abuse practiced upon the public be immediately reported to me.

I also take pleasure in announcing that the Naturalization Bureau of the County Clerk's Office which was formerly located on the ground floor of the County Court House has been moved to more commodious quarters in the Hall of Records Building (Seventh floor—Room 704) where declarations of intention and petitions for naturalization may be filed with more celerity than has heretofore obtained in this branch of my office.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM F. SCHNEIDER,

New York, N. Y., October 29, 1915.

County Clerk

Steps to Take

DECLARATION OF INTENTION (OR FIRST STEP TO BECOME A CITIZEN) may be made *only* by residents of New York County * (who have reached the age of 18 years, and at any time after their arrival in the United States) in the County Clerk's Office, Hall of Records Building (Seventh floor—Room 704), Chambers Street and City Hall Park, Manhattan, on any working day between nine o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the afternoon, and on Saturdays until noon.

The declarants must appear in person at the County Clerk's Office, as the law does not permit him to receive declarations elsewhere or through the mails. It is important that the declarant furnish the clerk of court with his true name, and if he has ever been known by or used any other name to also advise the clerk of such fact. The work of preparing the declaration in the County Clerk's Office will be expedited if the applicant will come prepared to correctly answer the following questions:

Place and date of birth. Height. Weight.

Place at which he boarded vessel which brought him to the United States.

Name of such vessel and place and date of its arrival in the United States.

Place of last foreign residence.

* For information concerning locations of naturalization clerks' offices and courts elsewhere in United States (see page 81).

No other information need be prepared by applicants for declaration of intention.

No witnesses are required.

The proceeding is very simple, usually taking but a few minutes.

The fee is \$1 only, payable to the clerk, and is turned over to the Federal Government.

Any money in excess of this fee of \$1 demanded, charged, collected, or received, makes the offender liable under a Federal statute to imprisonment for not more than two years, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and your co-operation is requested with a view to the punishment of such offenders by your reporting such violations to the Chief Naturalization Examiner, 5 Beekman Street, New York, N. Y.

The clerk will furnish you with a copy of your declaration. Read it carefully before you leave the County Clerk's Office and satisfy yourself that no mistakes have been made in reducing your statements to writing. If any mistake appears call it to the clerk's attention at once.

Upon your return to your home or business address put your declaration in a safe place, as in case it should become lost, destroyed, or stolen, delay will ensue in the issuance of a copy until such time as the Government has investigated the circumstances surrounding the loss, destruction or theft, strict supervision being exercised in all such cases to guard against fraud and trafficking.

THE PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION (OR SECOND STEP TO BECOME A CITIZEN) may be made* by residents of New York County† in the County Clerk's Office, Hall of Records Building

* For those classes of aliens who are excluded from naturalization see General Information (p. 81), paragraphs 2, 3, and 4.

† For information concerning locations of naturalization clerks' offices and courts elsewhere in United States (see page 81).

(Seventh floor—Room 704), Chambers Street and City Hall Park, Manhattan, on any working day between nine o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the afternoon,—on Saturdays, until noon, PROVIDED, HOWEVER,

AND THIS IS IMPORTANT

that the declaration of intention,* which is the basis for the petition is

NOT LESS THAN 2 YEARS AND NOT MORE THAN 7 YEARS OLD†

and that the applicant has resided continuously in the United States for at least five years and in the State of New York for at least one year just before such petition is made.* *

THOSE ARRIVING IN THE UNITED STATES AFTER JUNE 29, 1906, however, cannot petition for naturalization until they first secure evidence of the date of their arrival in the form of a "Certificate of Arrival," form for which may be secured upon application to the County Clerk.

The petitioner (applicant for citizenship) must appear in person at the County Clerk's office to file his petition. He must be accompanied by at least two witnesses who are citizens of the United States, and who have personally known him in the United States for more than five years continuously and in the State of New York for at least one year, just before the petition is filed, and who are prepared to swear to such facts, and also that

* For those classes of aliens exempt from the requirement of declaring intention see General Information (p. 81), paragraphs 5, 9, 10, and 12.

† Declaration of intention may be used to support a petition on its second anniversary and does not expire until the close of business on its seventh anniversary. (Example: Declaration made January 1, 1913, may be used on January 1, 1915, and is valid until the close of business on January 1, 1920.

* * For exceptions as to residence requirements see General Information (p. 81), paragraph 9, 10, and 11.

he is of good character, law abiding, and a lover of our country and its institutions.

In case the petitioner has not resided in the State of New York for the full period of five years immediately preceding the date of his petition, he may establish by the personal appearance of two witnesses, both in his petition and at the hearing, the period of his residence within the State, provided it has been for more than one year, and the remaining portion of his residence within the United States may be proved by the depositions of two or more witnesses who are citizens of the United States, for which purpose the clerk of court will furnish the applicant with a printed form at the time he files his application.

The petitioner must also take with him to the clerk's office his declaration of intention for filing with his petition.

As in the case of declarants, an applicant for naturalization must furnish the clerk of court not only with his full true name, but also such other name or names as he may have used or been known by at any time.

The work of preparing the form of petition for naturalization in the County Clerk's office will be expedited if the petitioner will first apply at that office for a copy of the official form containing questions which he must answer when he appears before the clerk with his two witnesses prepared to file his petition.

The procedure attending the filing of the petition is very simple, usually taking but a half hour at most.

The fee is \$4 only, payable to the clerk, and is turned over to the Federal Government as in the case of the declaration. The same penalties apply to persons who accept or demand moneys in excess of this amount (see page 9).

AFTER THE PETITION IS FILED.

After the petition is accepted by the clerk, the petitioner is furnished with a certificate showing such filing with the court.

number of his application printed thereon. This card should be retained for reference in case correspondence with the Clerk or Chief Examiner is necessary.

Not less than ninety days after the filing of the petition, during which time the Government conducts a very thorough investigation of the statements theretofore made by the applicants and their witnesses,

THE THIRD AND LAST STEP

in the process of naturalization,

THE FINAL HEARING IN OPEN COURT,

is undertaken when the petitioner and his two witnesses appear in person in the New York State Supreme Court sitting in and for the County of New York.

The requirements of the Court cannot better be set forth at this point than by quoting in full the opinion of the Honorable Eugene A. Philbin, Justice of the Supreme Court, for the State of New York, dated July 20, 1915:

New York Supreme Court

NEW YORK COUNTY

SPECIAL TERM, PART II

IN THE MATTER
OF
NATURALIZATION PROCEEDINGS

Present:
HON. EUGENE
A. PHILBIN
Justice.

July 20, 1915.

THE COURT:

It is not only essential that the applicant for citizenship should fulfill ostensibly the requirements prescribed by the statutes of the United States, but he should also be instructed as to their true meaning and significance by the authoritative voice of the Court upon whom devolves the duty of interpreting said statutes and of determining whether the requirements therein specified have been met.

The Court must be satisfied before granting the application that the petitioner has, for five years immediately preceding the date of his application, resided continuously within the United States and has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. The statement under oath of the petitioner to the foregoing must

be supported by the testimony of at least two witnesses, citizens of the United States.

That the petitioner must not be a polygamist or person who disbelieves in or who is opposed to organized government, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of the United States, or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character.

That the petitioner can speak the English language, unless physically unable. That the petitioner intends to sincerely renounce forever all allegiance to any foreign sovereignty, and particularly by name, to the sovereignty of which he is at the time a citizen or subject. Not only must a five years' residence be obtained, but the petitioner must file at least two years before he applies for citizenship, a declaration of his intention to make such application.

It has not been found possible to prescribe with any degree of detail general rules as to the evidence to be submitted, but the Court must reach a conclusion upon the circumstances in each case. The said five-year and two-year periods are not required solely to afford a test of the petitioner's fulfillment of the above requirements and his sincerity. They are also intended to cause the decision of the applicant to be based upon an adequate knowledge of the Constitution and governmental institutions of the United States, so that when he eventually takes the solemn step contemplated a mind fully informed shall reach a lasting conclusion.

If, when after the expiration of said two years following his declaration of intention, the petitioner presents himself to the Court with little or no evidence of any substantial attempt to

qualify as a citizen by becoming reasonably familiar with the forms of government and the language, the sincerity of his intention to renounce allegiance to his native country and assume allegiance to the United States may well be questioned. The motive for the application in such circumstances may be based solely upon some exigency relating to the petitioner's inability to advance himself financially or otherwise and wholly unrelated to any patriotic feeling toward the United States.

The renunciation of allegiance to the country of which he is a citizen must be complete and final, and without any reservation whatsoever. There can be no divided allegiance. The natural love for the traditions of the land of his birth must always be cherished as a sacred thing, but it should be a thing separate and distinct from his pride in and devotion to his adopted country. He must become in the fullest sense an unqualified American, ready to sacrifice everything in the discharge of the duty demanded by an uncompromising loyalty. It should be assured that there never at any time will be room for doubt in the minds of his fellow citizens as to his attitude of entire support of the government and institutions of the United States, and as to his refusal to give its enemies adherence or comfort. The assumption of the new citizenship must involve the intention that an indissoluble tie shall be created.

The proceedings under the statute are of the very greatest importance to those who are already citizens of the United States, as the granting of the petition gives the petitioner a voice in the making of the laws through his vote and makes him eligible to hold public office, privileges which, in most instances, were unobtainable by the petitioner in the land of his birth.

It follows that, before the Court can properly grant the petition for admission to citizenship, it should be satisfied that there is sufficient evidence that the true intent of the statute would be fulfilled by the granting of the petition.

And now, if the petitioner can satisfy the Court of his general fitness to exercise the rights and duties of American citizenship, he is called upon to make the following sworn declaration:

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

“I do hereby declare, ON OATH, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to the of of whom I have heretofore been a subject; that I will support and defend the Constitution and Laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, SO HELP ME GOD.”

Thereupon, it is made the duty of the clerk of court to issue a certificate of naturalization to the newly made citizen in substantially the following form:

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION.

Petition, Volume, Number

Description of holder: Age,; height,; color,; complexion,; color of eyes,; color of hair,; visible distinguishing marks, Name, age, and place of residence of wife,,, Names, ages, and places of residence of minor children,,,;,,;,,
., ss: (Signature of holder)

Be it remembered, that at a term of the court of, held at on the day of, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and,, who previous to his (her) naturalization was a citizen or subject of, at present residing at number street, city (town), State (Territory or District), having applied to be admitted a citizen of the United States of America pursuant to law, and the court having found that the petitioner had resided continuously within the United States for at least five years and in this State for one year immediately preceding the date of the hearing of his (her) petition, and that said petitioner intends to reside permanently in the United States, had in all respects complied with the law in relation thereto, and that he was entitled to be so admitted, it was thereupon ordered by the said court that he be admitted as a citizen of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof the seal of said court is hereunto affixed on the day of, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and and of our independence the

[L. s.]

(Official character of attestor.)

These certificates are engraved on gray safety paper, consecutively numbered, with the seal of the Department of Labor of the United States watermarked thereon as safeguards against counterfeiting, and forgeries of these certificates are punishable by a fine of \$10,000.00 or imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both.

The Clerk of Court is not permitted to exact any additional charge for the issuance of this certificate.

Donts

Aliens who desire to file naturalization papers or who are seeking information relative thereto are advised to carefully peruse this booklet, in order that they may be warned and on their guard against impositions which may be attempted to be practiced upon them in BROAD DAYLIGHT. They are cautioned to avoid all persons who attempt to thrust their services upon them and who have absolutely no official connection with naturalization matters. Such persons frequently represent themselves as being in a position to expedite and facilitate the proceedings, but such claims are false, and those who make them are usually grafters who are not above making the wildest misrepresentations in order to extort money from their victims.

Declarants and petitioners are warned not to attempt to "get through" by making any false statement in their declarations or petitions. It should be borne in mind that all of the statements made in these documents must be signed and sworn to *and a single false material statement is made a felony under the Federal Statutes*, and the offender may be sentenced to be imprisoned for a term of five years and fined in the sum of one thousand dollars.

Petitioners and witnesses are also warned that the laws of the United States *make it a felony for a witness to swear that he has known a petitioner at least five years, unless he has actually known the applicant for that length of time*. Conviction of this offense may result in five years imprisonment and one thousand dollars fine for the offender. Incidentally the applicant may receive the same punishment for having procured a witness to falsely testify for him.

History of the United States (Abridged)

Before the year 1492 nothing was known of America. It was in this year that Christopher Columbus, an Italian, succeeded in interesting the Queen of Spain in his theory that the world was round and that if he set sail westward he would reach land. On the 12th of October, 1492, he discovered America. He found a race of people of a reddish color, who lived in the forests, with which the land was covered, and hunted and fished. He called them Indians. Columbus was the first white man the Indians had seen. After returning home the news of the discovery spread through Europe with tales of marvelous wealth of gold and precious stones. Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, England, and Holland sent out explorers to claim the land and gather some of the wealth of which they had heard. It was not until many years after that that people came here to live. Spain made the first settlement in 1565 at Saint Augustine in Florida. Some years after that some English people crossed the ocean and settled in Virginia. Soon at several places along the coast settlements sprang up. The Pilgrims, as they are called, to escape religious persecution, came to this land and settled in Massachusetts, as also, for the same reason, did the settlers of Maryland and of Pennsylvania. In 1609 Hendrick Hudson, a Dutch trader, sailed into what is now the Harbor of New York and discovered the river which is called after him—the Hudson River. On his return he told of his discovery, and in 1613 some fur traders built houses on Manhattan Island. That was the beginning of the City of New York, which is now the largest in America.

The colonists, as the settlers were called, had a hard time to live. Frequently the Indians attacked them. They had to make their own houses from the trees that they cut down; they had to

convert the forests into fields; make their own clothing and weapons. They endured all these hardships, for America meant much to them. It was only here they enjoyed true liberty. As years went by the settlements grew. More people came from England, Holland and France, and other European nations. More fields were cultivated; schools and churches were built; and the people prospered. France and England disputed the ownership of a portion of what is now Canada and the western part of this country and war resulted, which became known as "The French and Indian War" because some of the Indian tribes joined the French. England sent over a large army and the colonists formed an army to assist. After ten years of warfare, most of the battles having been fought along what is now the Canadian border, England won and became master of North America. The war was very expensive, so the English king levied heavy taxes on the colonists. They complained to the king that if they were taxed they ought to be represented in Parliament, but the king grew angry and more unjust taxes and severe laws were enacted. In 1774 men from all the colonies met in Philadelphia to decide what to do. This was the first Continental Congress. The king would not give in.

In the spring of 1775 the British general at Boston sent out some soldiers to seize some powder and supplies which the colonists had collected nearby. Fifty men came together to protect their property. The soldiers fired on them, killing eight. This was the beginning of the "Revolutionary War." Soon all the colonists collected and prepared to defend their homes and their the army. Great armies were sent over from England to subdue the colonists. For eight years the war raged. For a long time it looked as though the colonists must be defeated, but the won-right to liberty. George Washington was appointed the head of derful leadership of General Washington showed itself, and the British army surrendered at Yorktown, Virginia. There were

several battles fought around New York City. In Brooklyn was fought one of the greatest battles of the war—"The Battle of Long Island." In Prospect Park and in other places throughout that borough monuments have been erected to commemorate this battle. Brooklyn at that time was merely a collection of houses around the Fulton Ferry and a few farms farther out.

Several noted men of the European nations, who were trying to secure for their own people the liberty for which the colonists were striving, admiring the courage of the people of America in warring with a nation as powerful as England, crossed the ocean to assist General Washington. Among them were Lafayette, Rochambeau, and De Grasse, who were Frenchmen; Steuben and De Kalb, Germans; and Pulaski and Kosciusko, Poles.

During the course of the war representatives of the thirteen colonies met several times at Philadelphia. The Continental Congress of 1776 decided that the colonists would no longer consider themselves as belonging to England, but would declare their independence. A document containing all the grievances against the English king was prepared and it ended by declaring that henceforth the colonies were free and independent. (For Declaration of Independence in full, see page 30). On July 4, 1776, the representatives of the colonies signed it amid the cheering of the people, the ringing of bells, and general rejoicing. This was the birthday of the United States. Every year the Fourth of July is a holiday so that the people of this country may celebrate the nation's birthday.

After the close of the war Articles of Confederation were entered into by which each of the thirteen original states, Virginia, New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Maryland, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, Carolina, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Georgia, were considered as separate nations, but were bound together for their protection against the

outside nations. The states found after four years that they must have a better government than the Articles of Confederation gave them, so delegates of the states met in Philadelphia in 1787 and formed the Constitution of the United States of America, which consisted of the plan of government, and contained the highest law of the country, to which every other law must give way. The Constitution has lived down to this day with but very few changes. It guarantees us our rights and liberties, does away with all nobility, and puts every man on an equal footing. (See Constitution in full on page 35.) All the states ratified and adopted the Constitution. George Washington was loved by all the people; it was his generalship that had won them their liberty, and in 1789 they unanimously selected him to be the first president of the United States. They called him the "Father of his Country," and they said of him that he was "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Washington was president from 1789 to 1797. Treaties were entered into with other nations; courts were established; money was begun to be coined; inventions were patented, and great prosperity reigned. In 1796 the first naturalization law was passed by Congress, fixing five years as the time a person must reside in this country before he can become naturalized, just as it is today. John Adams was the next president (1797 to 1801). During his administration the capital of the United States was moved from Philadelphia to Washington (called after the first president) where it has remained since. From 1801 to 1809 Thomas Jefferson was president. Jefferson saw how rapidly the country was growing, with the many people from Europe coming to America, and knew that this growth must continue, so purchased from France a large tract of land called "Louisiana," extending from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains. During James Madison's administration (1809 to 1817) war was had with the Indians and also a second war with England,

called the "War of 1812." Many battles were fought on the water between American and British ships; and also several land battles along the Canadian border. James Monroe was president from 1817 to 1825. He purchased from Spain what is now the State of Florida. Several new states were admitted to the Union; and canal and road construction was commenced, as the people saw that they were essential for commerce between the states. In 1819 the first steamboat crossed the Atlantic Ocean. President Monroe promulgated what is known as the "Monroe Doctrine," which in effect notified the nations of the world that the United States would keep out of their affairs and that these nations must not interfere in the affairs of North and South America. During John Quincy Adams' administration (1825 to 1829) the first railroad in the United States—only three miles long—was built. Andrew Jackson, the next president (1829 to 1837) was born in the backwoods and educated himself until he rose to his high office. Martin Van Buren (1837 to 1841), William Henry Harrison (1841)—who died after being in office but a month, John Tyler (1841 to 1845), and James K. Polk (1845 to 1849) followed. In 1845 Texas was admitted to the Union. Mexico claimed Texas, and "The Mexican War" resulted. After several battles, all of which were American victories, a peace treaty was entered into, whereby the United States gained possession of what is now the States of California and New Mexico, and also undisputed right to Texas. In 1848 gold was discovered in Colorado. Many thousands of people went West to prospect and that section of the country grew almost overnight. Zachary Taylor, the next president, (1849 to 1850) died in office, and Millard Fillmore, vice-president, took his place until 1853. Franklin Pierce was president from 1853 to 1857, and James Buchanan, 1857 to 1861. During their administrations the slavery question was uppermost in the minds of the people. For years in the Southern states negroes were being brought

from Africa and held as slaves. In the Northern states the people were very much opposed to slavery and wished to have it done away with. Therefore, there grew a very bitter feeling between the North and South. A very sharply contested political campaign resulted in the election as president of Abraham Lincoln, an opponent of slavery. The state of South Carolina attempted to withdraw from the United States and the great "Civil War" was the result. The other Southern states joined South Carolina and set up a government called "The Confederate States of America." Severe fighting, mostly in the South, took place from 1861 until April, 1865, when General Lee, the Confederate general, surrendered to General Grant, the commander of the Union army. The war resulted in the preservation of the Union and the abolition of slavery. Five days after Lee's surrender President Lincoln, while attending the theatre in Washington, was assassinated. Lincoln, born in a log cabin in Kentucky of very poor parents, through perseverance and self-education, arose to the presidency. His handling of the nation's affairs in the critical times of the war marks him as one of the greatest men the country has produced.

Andrew Johnson (1865 to 1869) followed Lincoln. The reconstruction of the Southern states was begun, and the Constitution amended prohibiting slavery and extending to the negroes all the rights of citizenship. In 1866 the first cable between Europe and the United States was laid. Ulysses S. Grant, who commanded the Union army during the Civil War, was president from 1869 to 1877. He continued the upbuilding of the Southern states. The first railroad to the Pacific coast was completed and the telephone and electric light invented. The next president was Rutherford B. Hayes (1877 to 1881). James A. Garfield (1881) was assassinated shortly after his inauguration. Chester A. Arthur, who was vice-president, followed (1881 to 1885). The system of civil service was greatly extended. In

1883 the Brooklyn Bridge was completed. It was one of the greatest engineering feats of the time. Grover Cleveland was president from 1885 to 1889; then Benjamin Harrison (1889 to 1893); and then Grover Cleveland was elected for another term (1893 to 1897). In 1885 the Statue of Liberty, a gift of France to the United States, was erected in New York Harbor. In 1893 a severe panic swept the country, over three hundred banks failing. Factories and mills were shut down, and thousands were thrown out of employment. William McKinley (1897 to 1901) succeeded Cleveland, and immediately called an extra session of Congress, which radically amended the tariff or customs laws. In 1898 war was declared with Spain, growing out of the blowing up of the United States battleship "Maine" while at anchor in Havana Harbor, Cuba, (which then belonged to Spain). The war lasted but five months. Most of the battles were fought in Cuba and on the sea, practically the entire Spanish fleet being destroyed. Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands were taken over from Spain on the signing of the peace treaty, and after payment to Spain of \$20,000,000. Cuba became an independent nation. While attending the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., President McKinley was murdered by an anarchist. Theodore Roosevelt, then vice-president, became president (1901 to 1909). After signing treaties with various nations, the Panama Canal was commenced.

William H. Taft (1909 to 1913) followed. Theretofore the Constitution provided that United States Senators should be elected by the State Legislature of each state. The Constitution was amended by providing for the election of Senators by the people directly. Woodrow Wilson, who is now president, followed Taft. A special session of Congress changed the tariff laws very materially. Mexico was in a state of constant internal warfare, much to the injury of United States citizens and the citizens of European countries who resided in Mexico. Several

battleships were sent to protect these people. Sailors from the ships were fired upon and killed by Mexicans, and immediately Vera Cruz was seized. War appeared imminent, but matters were adjusted. The Army engineers, after overcoming almost insurmountable obstacles, succeeded in completing and opening the Panama Canal, to celebrate which an exposition at San Francisco, California, was held. The canal shortens by about 15,000 miles the journey by water between the eastern and western coasts, and will greatly assist the extension of the nation's trade.

From Washington's time to today, as the West and South expanded, various states were admitted to the Union, till now from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean, and from Canada to Mexico, there stretch forty-eight states.

The glorious history, magnificent growth, and wonderful progress of this country can in a great measure be attributed to the efforts of the millions of people who from year to year have come to America in search of, and who have found, liberty, true happiness, education, and prosperity.

Geography of the United States

The United States of America extends 1600 miles from north to south and 2800 miles from east to west. It is bounded on the North by the Dominion of Canada; East, Atlantic Ocean; South, Gulf of Mexico and Mexico; West, Pacific Ocean. As illustrating its great area it need only be said that it is considerably more than twice as large as Germany, France, Great Britain and Ireland, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain, Greece, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland, Servia and Bulgaria combined.

It is divided into forty-eight States and two Territories, and its Capital, Washington, is located in the District of Columbia, (between Maryland and Virginia) on the Potomac River.

The residence of the President is called the White House, and Congress and the Supreme Court meet in a building called the Capitol. Both of these buildings are located in Washington, which city is distant about 225 miles southwest of New York City.

The following are the forty-eight states, with the capitals and largest city in each state:

New England States

State	Capital	Largest City
Maine	Augusta	Portland
New Hampshire	Concord	Manchester
Vermont	Montpelier	Burlington
Massachusetts	Boston	Boston
Rhode Island	Providence	Providence
Connecticut	Hartford	New Haven

Middle Atlantic States

New York	Albany	New York
New Jersey	Trenton	Newark

Pennsylvania
Delaware
Maryland
Virginia
West Virginia

Harrisburg
Dover
Annapolis
Richmond
Charleston

Philadelphia
Wilmington
Baltimore
Richmond
Wheeling

Southern States

North Carolina
South Carolina
Georgia
Florida
Alabama
Mississippi
Louisiana
Arkansas
Tennessee
Texas
Oklahoma

Raleigh
Columbia
Atlanta
Tallahassee
Montgomery
Jackson
Baton Rouge
Little Rock
Nashville
Austin
Oklahoma City

Wilmington
Charleston
Atlanta
Jacksonville
Birmingham
Meridian
New Orleans
Little Rock
Memphis
San Antonio
Oklahoma City

Central States

Wisconsin
Michigan
Illinois
Indiana
Ohio
Kentucky
Missouri
Kansas
Nebraska
Iowa
Minnesota
North Dakota
South Dakota

Madison
Lansing
Springfield
Indianapolis
Columbus
Frankfort
Jefferson City
Topeka
Lincoln
Des Moines
St. Paul
Bismark
Pierre

Milwaukee
Detroit
Chicago
Indianapolis
Cleveland
Louisville
St. Louis
Kansas City
Omaha
Des Moines
Minneapolis
Fargo
Sioux Falls

Western States

California	Sacramento	San Francisco
Nevada	Carson City	Reno
Utah	Salt Lake City	Salt Lake City
Colorado	Denver	Denver
Washington	Olympia	Seattle
Oregon	Salem	Portland
Idaho	Boise City	Boise City
Montana	Helena	Butte
Wyoming	Cheyenne	Cheyenne
Arizona	Phoenix	Tucson
New Mexico	Santa Fe	Albuquerque

The two territories are Alaska and Hawaii.

The possessions of the United States are: Porto Rico, Phillipine Islands, Guam Island (largest of the Ladrone Islands), Tituila (in Samoan Islands), Wake Island (between Hawaii and Guam), The Islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John (east of Porto Rico).

The population of the United States and its possessions is about one hundred million persons. The population of the State of New York—containing more people than any other state—according to the 1910 Census is 9,113,279.

The eight largest cities in the United States with population, according to 1910 Census, are

New York	4,766,883	Boston	670,585
Chicago	2,185,283	Cleveland	560,663
Philadelphia	1,549,008	Baltimore	558,483
St. Louis	687,029	Pittsburgh	533,095

The capital of New York State is Albany, which is located about 150 miles north of New York City. The governor's residence and the State Capitol building, in which the Legislature meets to make the laws for the State, are situated in Albany.

The Declaration of Independence

In Congress, July 4th, 1776.

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their creator, with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to affect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty

to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

- He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For protecting them, by mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states.

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world.

For imposing taxes on us without our consent.

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury.

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses.

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies.

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our government.

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces

our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliance, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Congress.

The Constitution

of the

United States of America

WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

[Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians

not taxed, three-fifths of all other Persons]. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one-third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to

the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside. And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two-thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States; but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

SECTION 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of Choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

SECTION 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized

to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two-thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one-fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

SECTION 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a Law, be presented to the President of the United States. If he approves he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States ;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes ;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States ;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures ;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States ;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads ;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries ;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court ;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations ;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water ;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years ;

To provide and maintain a Navy ;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces ;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions ;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress ;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square as may, by Ces-

sion of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings ; and

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another ; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law ; and a regular Statement

and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws; and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature

thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote. A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall choose from them by Ballot the Vice-President.]¹

¹ Superseded by 12th Amendment, p. 52.

The Congress may determine the Time of choosing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the Opinion in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any

subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to Grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law; but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial Powers of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

SECTION 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority; to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction; to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party; to Controversies between two or more States; between a State and Citizens of another State; between Citizens of different States; between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the Supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

SECTION 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Ene-

mies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and Judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

SECTION 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

SECTION 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all intents and Purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which

shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

DONE in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth. In Witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names.

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PROPOSED BY CONGRESS, AND RATIFIED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES, PURSUANT TO THE FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people

peaceably to assemble, and to petition Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No Soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in the manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed; which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed

to extend to any suit in law or in equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.—The person having the greatest number of

votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United

States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote

shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude—

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVI.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ARTICLE XVII.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

Helps to Study **of** **Declaration of Independence**

1. Prior to the signing of the Declaration of Independence the American colonies owed allegiance to the British crown.

2. The colonies were actuated to declare their independence from Great Britain because of the hardships and oppressions which the mother country imposed upon them.

3. The following were some of the injustices which the colonies suffered at the hands of Great Britain:

- (a) They were taxed without their consent, and without being allowed the privilege of representation.
- (b) They were deprived in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury.
- (c) Great Britain claimed the power to legislate for them in all cases whatsoever.
- (d) The British King caused the colonists' towns to be burned and their lives destroyed, and waged war against them.

4. When these oppressions became unbearable, representatives of the colonies met at Philadelphia, and on July 4, 1776, they signed the Declaration of Independence, which dissolved the colonies from all political connection with Great Britain, and declared themselves free and independent states.

5. Great Britain refused to acknowledge the independence of the colonies, and the Revolutionary War resulted. The colonies were victorious in this war, and then became free and independent in fact as well as in name.

Read and study the purposes for which the Constitution of the United States was adopted.

Preamble
of the
Constitution of the United States

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION of the United States of America.

Helps to Study of Constitution and Government of United States

1. When the United States was formed there were only thirteen states. Now the Union is composed of forty-eight states.

2. The United States is a republic, which is that form of government wherein the people rule and perform the functions of government through representatives elected by them.

3. The people are controlled in their actions and conduct by the Constitution of the United States.

4. The Constitution of the United States is a written document, which defines the powers of the Federal Government and the limitations of the individual state governments. It is the highest or fundamental law, to which all other laws must conform.

5. Amendments to the Constitution of the United States may be made by a two-thirds' vote of both houses of Congress and after ratification by the State legislatures of three-fourths of the States comprising the United States.

6. The Constitution divides the powers of government into three branches:

- (a) Legislative
- (b) Executive
- (c) Judicial

Legislative or Law Making Branch.

1. All legislative or law making powers are vested in Congress, which meets in Washington, District of Columbia, at least once in every year.

2. Congress consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

3. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each state elected by the people thereof, for six years.

4. A Senator must be at least thirty years of age, and nine years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the state from which he is chosen.

5. The Senate is presided over by the Vice-President of the United States, who has no vote unless it be equally divided.

6. The House of Representatives is composed of members elected by the people in districts for a term of two years. The number of Representatives from each State varies according to its population. Each State is entitled to at least one Representative.

7. A member of the House of Representatives, who is usually called a Congressman, must be at least twenty-five years of age, and seven years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of that state in which he is elected.

8. The "Speaker" is the presiding officer of the House of Representatives, and is chosen by the members thereof. He must be a member of that body at the time of his election.

9. The following are some of the powers conferred on Congress by the Constitution:

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to

pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States.

To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states.

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform rules of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

To establish post offices and post roads.

To provide courts inferior to the Supreme Court.

To declare war.

To provide and maintain a Navy.

Executive Branch.

1. The executive branch of the government is that branch which executes or enforces all laws.

2. The President is the Chief Executive of the United States. He is elected for four years by the people through electors chosen from each state.

3. Electors are persons elected by the voters of each state, and the number equals the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which each state is entitled in Congress.

4. The President must be a natural born citizen, and at least thirty-five years of age, and fourteen years a resident within the United States.

5. The President is assisted and supported in the performance

of his duties by the members of his Cabinet which is composed of ten members, as follows:

Secretary of State
Secretary of Treasury
Secretary of War
Secretary of Navy
Attorney General
Postmaster General
Secretary of Interior
Secretary of Agriculture
Secretary of Commerce
Secretary of Labor

6. The President sends or delivers messages to Congress from time to time regarding the condition of the country, and recommends to its consideration such measures as in his judgment are necessary and expedient.

7. A bill passed by Congress must be signed by the President before it can become a law, with the two following exceptions:

- (a) If the President disapproves or vetoes a bill and returns the same with his objections, and if it is then passed by both houses of Congress by a two-thirds vote, it will become a law without his signature.
- (b) If the President fails to return a bill to that house in which it originated, with his objections, within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it has been presented to him, the same will become a law in like manner as if he had signed it.

8. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and has power to grant pardons for

offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. He has power by and with the consent of the Senate to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur, and he has power to nominate by and with the consent of the Senate: members of his cabinet, ambassadors, other public ministers, consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, etc.

9. In case of death, resignation, or inability to perform his duties, the President is succeeded by the Vice-President, who is elected together with him for a term of four years.

10. The President, Vice-President and all other officers of the United States can be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. The United States Senate has sole power to try all impeachments.

Judicial Branch.

1. The judicial power of the United States is vested in one Supreme Court and such inferior courts as Congress has ordained and established.

2. Judges of the Supreme Court and inferior courts hold their offices during good behavior.

3. The Judges of the United States Courts interpret and apply the laws. If any of the departments of the government exceed the limits marked out in the Constitution, the act is irregular and void, and the judicial department is entrusted with the function of deciding such questions.

4. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the land and therefore the final interpreter of the Constitution.

5. The Supreme Court meets in Washington and is composed of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, who are appointed

by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

6. The United States is divided into nine judicial circuits, in each of which is located one United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and as many district courts as Congress has seen fit to establish.

Helps to Study of New York State Government

(Note) It is recommended that the reader procure and carefully read a copy of the Constitution of the State of New York as it is impossible to give here more than a general idea of the frame-work of the state government.

1. The State is one of the forty-eight parts which constitute the United States, and is organized with certain powers of self-government.

2. Every State has a written constitution of its own, which is the highest law within that state, excepting, of course, the Constitution of the United States.

3. The State Government is divided into three branches the same as the Federal Government.

- (a) Legislative
- (b) Executive
- (c) Judicial

Legislative or Law Making Branch.

1. The legislative, or law making, branch for the State of New York is called the State Legislature.

2. The State Legislature consists of a Senate and an Assembly.

3. The members of the Senate and of the Assembly are elected by the people, and their number is dependent upon the population, the State being divided into Senatorial and Assembly districts.

4. Senators are elected for two years, and Assemblymen for one year.

5. The Legislature meets at Albany, the capital city of the State of New York.

6. The power of the State Legislature to make laws is absolute and unlimited, except as restrained by the Constitution of the State. The State Legislature cannot, however, enact any laws on those subjects which the Constitution of the United States expressly delegates to the Congress of the United States.

Executive Branch.

1. The Governor is the Chief Executive of the State and is elected by the people thereof for a term of two years.

2. It is the Governor's duty to see that all laws are faithfully enforced.

3. Every bill which shall be passed by the Senate and Assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approves, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated. If after a reconsideration by both the Senate and the Assembly, two-thirds of the members of each house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall become a law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor.

4. The Governor is the Commander-in-Chief of the naval and military forces of the State.

He has power to convene the Legislature, or the Senate only, on extraordinary occasions.

He communicates by message to the Legislature at every session the condition of the State, and recommends such matters to it as he shall judge necessary.

He transacts all necessary business with the officers of government, civil and military.

He has power to grant pardons after convictions for all offenses, except treason and cases of impeachment.

5. The second highest officer in the State is the Lieutenant Governor, who presides over the Senate. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor. The Lieutenant Governor is elected at the same time and for the same term of office as the Governor.

6. The following is a list of some of the other State officials:

Attorney General

Comptroller

Secretary of State

Treasurer

State Engineer and Surveyor

Judicial Branch.

1. The judicial branch of the state government comprises the various courts, which interpret and apply the law.

2. The highest court in the state is the Court of Appeals, which meets in Albany and consists of a Chief Justice and Associate Justices, who are elected for a term of fourteen years.

The Supreme Court for the State of New York, holds sessions in and for each of the various counties in the State. Supreme Court Justices are elected by the people for a term of fourteen years.

Helps to Study of County Government

(Note) It is recommended that the reader consult the Municipal Year Book of the City of New York, which may be purchased for 15 cents at the Municipal Reference Library, Municipal Building, Manhattan.

1. The County is one of the parts into which a State is divided for the purpose of local self-government.
2. New York State is composed of sixty-two counties.
3. There were nine original counties created November 1, 1683. The last county created is the Bronx—on November 5, 1912.
4. The sheriff is the chief executive officer of the county, and is elected by the voters thereof.
5. Other county officials are:
 - County Judges
 - District Attorney
 - County Clerk
 - County Register

Helps to Study of City Government

(Note) *It is recommended that the reader consult the Municipal Year Book of the City of New York, which may be purchased for 15 cents at the Municipal Reference Library, Municipal Building, Manhattan.*

1. The City of Greater New York is divided into five boroughs:

Manhattan
Bronx
Brooklyn
Queens
Richmond

2. The chief executive officer of the City is the Mayor.

3. The chief financial officer of the city is the Comptroller.

4. The Board of Aldermen is the local law making body, and its presiding officer is called the President of the Board of Aldermen.

5. The chief executive officer of each borough is the Borough President.

6. All of the above officers are elected by the people for a term of four years.

7. The mayor is supported in the administration of the city's

affairs by twenty-nine departments, some of which follow, the heads of which are appointed by him.

Building
Charities
Correction
Docks and Ferries
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply
Fire
Health
Law
Parks
Police
Public Works
Street Cleaning
Taxes and Assessments

Schools, Libraries and Reading References

There are printed hereunder lists showing the numbers and locations of Public Evening Elementary Schools (where instruction is given to foreigners in English and Civics) and of the various branches and stations of the New York City Public Libraries, where books on United States History, Elementary Civics and Geography may be secured free of charge. In order that the reader may be aided in his search for knowledge on these subjects, a few of the standard text-books are listed herewith for reference.

Evening Elementary Schools

Boys between 14 and 16 years of age, legally employed, who have not been graduated from an elementary school, must attend evening elementary school (unless they are attending day continuation classes).

Subjects Taught in Classes for Such Boys.

English (including reading, spelling, meaning and use of words and composition), arithmetic, and other common branches.

Subjects Taught in Other Classes.

Reading	Arithmetic	Bookkeeping	Drawing
Composition	Penmanship	Stenography	Cooking
Sewing	Dressmaking	Millinery	

Special trade instruction as local conditions require. Special classes in preparation for Civil Service examinations for position of clerk, policemen, firemen, mail-carriers, etc. (Applicants for these classes must give evidence of ability to meet requirements of Civil Service Commission as to "citizenship, character, and condition of health.")

Instruction to Foreigners in English and Civics.

Hours: 8 to 10 P. M. for men and boys; 7:45 to 9:45 P. M. for women and girls, four nights a week, omitting Friday and Saturday.

Pupils between 14 and 16 years of age who are not graduates of elementary schools must present employment certificates issued by the Board of Health. No person shall be admitted to an evening school unless his age or occupation is such as to prevent his attending a day high school.

LOCATIONS OF
Evening Elementary Schools
Borough of Manhattan

No.	<i>Men and Boys.</i>
2	116 Henry Street
8	29 King Street
16	208 W. 13th Street
22	Stanton and Sheriff Streets
25	330 5th Street
32	357 W. 35th Street
40	310-320 E. 20th Street
43	129th Street and Amsterdam Avenue
49	237 E. 37th Street
58	317 W. 52nd Street
65	Eldridge Street, near Hester Street
70	207 E. 75th Street
77	86th Street and 1st Avenue
79	38 1st Street
83	216 E. 110th Street
103	119th Street and Madison Avenue
109	99th Street, near 3rd Avenue
147	Henry and Gouverneur Streets
160	Rivingston and Suffolk Streets

Men and Boys, Women and Girls.

No.	Location.
21	Mott Street, near Spring Street

- 29 Albany, Washington and Carlisle Streets
- 67 120 W. 46th Street
- 89 Lenox Avenue, 134th and 135th Streets
- 114 Oak, Oliver and James Streets

Women and Girls.

No.	Location.
4	203 Rivington Street
13	239 E. Houston Street
14	225 E. 27th Street
17	335 W. 47th Street
19	344 E. 14th Street
38	Clark, Dominick and Broome Streets
42	Hester, Orchard and Ludlow Streets
45	225 W. 24th Street
59	226 E. 57th Street
71	188 7th Street
72	Lexington Avenue and 105th Street
92	Broome and Ridge Streets
93	Amsterdam Avenue and 93rd Street
96	Avenue A and 81st Street
157	St. Nicholas Avenue and 127th Street
177	Market and Monroe Streets

Borough of the Bronx

Men and Boys.

No.	Location.
3	157th Street and Courtlandt Avenue

Men and Boys, Women and Girls.

No.	Location.
12	Overing Street and Benson Avenue, Westchester

- 34 Amethyst and Victor Streets, Van Nest
- 42 Washington and Wendover Avenues
- 43 Brown Place, 135th and 136th Streets
- 45 189 W. and Hoffman Streets and Lorillard Place

Women and Girls.

- | No. | Location. |
|-----|-------------------------------|
| 10 | Eagle Avenue and 163rd Street |

Borough of Brooklyn

Men and Boys.

- | No. | Location. |
|-----|---|
| 13 | Degraw, near Hicks Street |
| 17 | Driggs Avenue, corner N. 5th Street |
| 43 | Boerum Street, near Manhattan Avenue |
| 45 | Lafayette, near Classon Avenue |
| 84 | Glenmore and Stone Avenues and Watkins Street |
| 106 | Putnam and Hamburg Avenues |
| 109 | Dumont Avenue, Powell and Sackman Streets |
| 145 | Central Avenue and Noll Street |

Men and Boys, Women and Girls.

- | No. | Location. |
|-----|---|
| 5 | Tillary, Bridge and Lawrence Streets |
| 40 | 15th Street, near 4th Avenue |
| 92 | Rogers Avenue and Robinson Street |
| 112 | 15th Avenue and 71st Street |
| 120 | Barren Island |
| 126 | Meserole Avenue, between Lorimer and Guernsey Streets |
| 136 | 4th Avenue, 40th and 41st Streets |
| 144 | Howard Avenue, Prospect Place and St. Marks Avenue |

- 148 Ellery and Hopkins Streets, near Delmonico Place
- 156 Sutter Avenue, Barrett and Grafton Streets
- 158 Belmont Avenue, Ashford and Warwick Streets
- 164 14th Avenue, 42nd and 43rd Streets

Women and Girls

- | No. | Location. |
|-----|---|
| 15 | 3rd Avenue and Schermerhorn Street |
| 18 | Maujer, near Leonard Street |
| 26 | Quincy Street, near Ralph Avenue |
| 58 | DeGraw Street, near Smith Street |
| 123 | Irving and Willoughby Avenues and Suydam Street |
| 141 | Leonard, McKibbin and Boerum Streets |
| 150 | Christopher Avenue and Sackman Street |

Borough of Queens

Men and Boys, Women and Girls.

- | No. | Location. |
|-----|---|
| 6 | Steinway Avenue, near Jamaica Avenue, Long Island City |
| 14 | Chicago and Grove Streets, Elmhurst |
| 20 | Sanford Avenue and Union Street, Flushing |
| 27 | 13th Street and 1st Avenue, College Point |
| 39 | State Street and Roanoke Avenue, Far Rockaway |
| 47 | Hillside and Union Avenues, Jamaica |
| 58 | Walker and Grafton Avenues, Woodhaven |
| 83 | Vernon Avenue, bet. Pierce and Graham Avenues, L. I. C. |
| 86 | Old Flushing Road, near Grand Street, Maspeth |
| 88 | Elm Avenue and Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood Heights |
| 90 | Washington Avenue, near Jamaica Avenue, Richmond Hill |

Borough of Richmond

Men and Boys, Women and Girls.

No.	Location.
14	Broad and Brook Streets, Stapleton
20	Heberton Avenue, Port Richmond

List of Branch Libraries †

Manhattan.

Chatham Square,* 33 E. Broadway
Seward Park,* 192 E. Broadway
Rivington Street,* 61.
Hamilton Fish Park,* 388 E. Houston Street
Hudson Park,* 66 Leroy Street
Bond Street, 49, near the Bowery
Ottendorfer, 135 Second Avenue, near 8th Street
Tompkins Square,* 331 E. 10th Street
Jackson Square,* 251 W. 13th Street
Epiphany,* 228 E. 23rd Street
Muhlenberg,* 209 W. 23rd Street
St. Gabriel's Park,* 303 E. 36th Street
40th Street,* 457 West
Central Circulation, 42nd Street and 5th Avenue
Cathedral, 123 E. 50th Street
Columbus,* 742 10th Avenue, near 51st Street
58th Street,* 121 East
67th Street,* 328 East
Riverside,* 190 Amsterdam Avenue, near 69th Street
Webster,* 1465 Avenue A, near 78th Street

† The arrangement of branches is from south to north in Manhattan and the Bronx.

* Occupying Carnegie Buildings.

Yorkville,* 222 E. 79th Street
St. Agnes,* 444 Amsterdam Avenue, near 81st Street
96th Street,* 112 East
Bloomingdale, 206 W. 100th Street
Aguilar,* 174 E. 110th Street
115th Street,* 203 West
Harlem Library,* 9 W. 124th Street
125th Street,* 224 East
George Bruce, 78 Manhattan Street
135th Street,* 103 West
Hamilton Grange,* 503 W. 145th Street
Washington Heights,* 1000 St. Nicholas Ave., cor. of 160th St.
Fort Washington,* 535 W. 179th Street

The Bronx.

Mott Haven,* 321 E. 140th Street
Woodstock,* 759 E. 160th Street
Melrose,* 910 Morris Avenue, corner of 162nd Street
High Bridge,* 78 W. 168th Street
Morrisania,* 610 E. 169th Street
Tremont,* 1866 Washington Avenue, corner of 176th Street
Kingsbridge,* 3041 Kingsbridge Avenue, near 230th Street

Brooklyn

Albany Heights, 234 Albany Avenue
Astral, Franklin and India Streets
Bedford, Franklin Avenue opposite Hancock Street
Bay Ridge, 2d Avenue and 73d Street
Brownsville, Glenmore Avenue and Watkins Street
Borough Park, 1325 56th Street
Bushwick, Bushwick Avenue and Seigel Street
Carroll Park, Clinton and Union Streets

* Occupying Carnegie Buildings.

City Park, St. Edwards Street and Auburn Place
De Kalb, De Kalb and Bushwick Avenues
East, Arlington Ave., bet. Warwick and Ashford Streets
Flatbush, Linden Avenue near Flatbush Avenue
Ft. Hamilton, 4th Avenue and 95th Street
Greenpoint, Norman Avenue and Leonard Street
Kensington, 771 Gravesend Avenue
Leonard, Leonard and Devoe Streets
Macon, Lewis Avenue and Macon Street
Montague, 197 Montague Street
New Utrecht, 20th Avenue and 86th Street
Pacific, 4th Avenue and Pacific Street
Prospect, 6th Avenue and 9th Street
Ridgewood, 496 Knickerbocker Avenue
Saratoga, Hopkinson Avenue and Macon Street
Schermerhorn, 198 Livingston Street
South, 4th Avenue and 51st Street
Tompkins Park, Tompkins Park bet. Marcy and Tompkins Aves.
Williamsburgh, Division and Marcy Avenues
Winthrop, North Henry Street and Engert Avenue
Concord Station, Concord and Jay Streets
Kings Highway Station, 1508 Kings Highway
Sheepshead Bay, 1657 Sheepshead Bay Road
Dept. Traveling Libraries, 100 Herkimer Street
Eastern Parkway, Eastern Parkway corner Schenectady Avenue
Brownsville Children's, Stone and Dumont Avenues

Richmond.

St. George, 5 Central Avenue, Tompkinsville P. O.
Port Richmond, 75 Bennett Street
Stapleton, 132 Canal Street
Tottenville, 7430 Amboy Road

BORROWERS.—Any person having a home or business address in any one of the five boroughs of the City of New York is entitled to the privileges of The New York Public Library. Borrowers' cards are issued upon application at any branch in accordance with the regulations of the Library.

PRIVILEGES OF BORROWERS.—Adults may borrow at one time four volumes (only one of which shall be fiction) and a current magazine. Books may be retained either two weeks or one week. Any two-week book may be renewed once for an additional two weeks if application is made.

VACATION READING.—During the summer eight books may be taken at one time for vacation reading. They must be returned by October 1.

CATALOGUE.—A catalogue of all the books in the department is open to the public on week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. in room 100, Central Building.

References to Text Books

History

- Anderson—Junior Class History of the United States.
Eggleston—New Century History of the United States.
Gorton—Elementary History of the United States.
Hart—Essentials of American History.
Mace—School History of the United States.
Montgomery—Leading Facts of American History (Revised).

Civics

- Boynton—Actual Government of New York.
Boynton—School Civics.
Garner—Government of the United States.
Hoxie—Civics for New York State.
Shimmell—Government of the United States.
Young—Government Class Book (New York Edition).

Geography

- Natural Introductory Geography.
Dodge—Elementary Geography.
Dodge—Advanced Geography.
Frye—First Book in Geography.
Frye—Leading Facts of Geography (New York Edition).
Maury—New Elements of Geography.

General Information

1. Courts exercising naturalization jurisdiction can accept declarations of intention and petitions for naturalization from such aliens only as reside within their jurisdiction. Aliens residing in New York County must file all naturalization papers in either the Supreme Court or United States District Court *in Manhattan*.

Residents of Bronx County may make their declarations and petitions in office of County Clerk for Bronx County, 161st Street and 3rd Avenue, New York.

Residents of Kings County (including Brooklyn) may make their declarations and petitions in office of County Clerk for Kings County, Room 7, Hall of Records Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Residents of Nassau, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, Westchester, and other counties in New York State may make their declarations and petitions in the offices of the County Clerk in the county in which they reside.

Residents of Brooklyn, Long Island and Staten Island may also make their declarations and petitions in United States District Court Clerk's office, top floor, Postoffice Building, Washington & Johnson Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y., and residents of Bronx, New York, Westchester and other counties in the Southern District of New York, may make their declarations and petitions in United States District Court Clerk's office, top floor, Postoffice Building, Park Row and Broadway, New York.

Residents of Bayonne, Hoboken, Jersey City and other Hud-

son County, New Jersey points, may make their declarations and petitions at County Clerk's office, Newark Avenue, Jersey City, or at United States District Court Clerk's office, Postoffice Building, Newark, N. J.

2. Only free white persons and those of African nativity or African descent may be naturalized. Chinese, Japanese, Malays, etc., are therefore excluded from naturalization.

3. ANARCHISTS, CRIMINALS, ILLITERATES, POLYGAMISTS, and those who cannot prove good moral character for five years are also excluded from the privileges of naturalization, as well as those who are disbelievers in or opposed to organized government or members of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in organized government, and those who are not attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. Nor can believers in the practice of polygamy be naturalized.

4. Every applicant for citizenship must speak the English language (unless physically unable to do so) and sign his petition in his own handwriting.

5. When an alien who has declared his intention to become a citizen dies before he is actually naturalized, his widow and such of his children as were under twenty-one years of age at the time of his death, may be naturalized without making a declaration of intention.

6. In no case may an applicant be admitted to citizenship until at least ninety days have elapsed after the filing of his petition. The only exception is in cases where certain naval service has been rendered by the applicant.

7. Final hearings on petitions, for naturalization may not be held in any court within thirty days preceding the holding of any general election within the territorial jurisdiction of that court.

8. A naturalized citizen may not vote at any election in the State of New York, unless he was actually admitted to citizenship at least ninety days before such election.

9. Any alien who has served one enlistment of not less than four years in the United States Navy or Marine Corps, or who has completed four years in the Revenue Cutter Service or naval auxiliary service and who has received an honorable discharge or an ordinary discharge, with recommendation for reenlistment, may be admitted to citizenship upon his petition, without any previous declaration of intention, and without proof of residence on shore. The court will accept the discharge as proof of good moral character, and may naturalize him immediately.

10. Any alien who has been honorably discharged from the United States Army may petition for naturalization without any previous declaration of intention. He will not be required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States.

11. Any alien seaman, who, after having declared his intention, serves three years on board of a merchant vessel of the United States, may petition for naturalization upon production of his certificate of discharge and good conduct during that time, thereby relieving him from proof of any further residence.

12. By act of June 25, 1910, any person who on May 1, 1905, was an inhabitant for five years and qualified to become a citizen of the United States and who for the five years preceding May 1, 1910, had resided in the United States constantly, and who, because of *misinformation* in regard to his citizenship, had in good faith *actually exercised* the *rights* or *duties* of a citizen of the United States *because of wrongful information and belief*, may, upon proof of these facts satisfactory to a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens, petition for naturalization without filing

the required declaration of intention upon compliance with the other requirements of the law.

13. All the applicable provisions of the naturalization laws of the United States shall apply to and be held to authorize the admission to citizenship of all persons not citizens who owe permanent allegiance to the United States, and who may become residents of any State or organized Territory of the United States, with the following modifications: The applicant shall not be required to renounce allegiance to any foreign sovereignty; he shall make his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States at least two years prior to his admission; and residence within the jurisdiction of the United States, owing such permanent allegiance, shall be regarded as residence within the United States within the meaning of the five years' residence clause of the existing law.

14. For the purpose of naturalization under the laws of the United States residence in the Hawaiian Islands prior to June 14, 1900, shall be deemed equivalent to residence in the United States and in the Territory of Hawaii, and the requirement of a previous declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce former allegiance shall not apply to persons who have resided in said islands at least five years prior to June 14, 1900; but all other provisions of the laws of the United States relating to naturalization shall, so far as applicable, apply to persons in the said islands.

15. All persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12, 1898, are citizens of the United States.

16. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.

17. The naturalization of an alien naturalizes his wife.

18. WOMEN may apply for citizenship, if single, widowed, or divorced, provided they are otherwise qualified. The wife of an alien cannot be naturalized during the lifetime of her husband. Her nationality follows that of her husband.

19. Any American woman who marries a foreigner loses her American citizenship, and takes the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship.

20. The children of aliens, though born out of the United States, if minors and dwelling within the United States at the time of the naturalization of their parents, become citizens by such naturalization. This also includes children who were abroad at the time of the naturalization of their parents, provided they take up residence in the United States before they become twenty-one years of age.

21. All children born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were at the time of their birth citizens thereof, are citizens of the United States; but the rights of citizenship do not descend to children whose fathers never resided in the United States.

Expatriation of Citizens and Their Protection Abroad

[Act of March 2, 1907.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State shall be authorized, in his discretion, to issue passports to persons not citizens of the United States as follows: Where any person has made a declaration of intention to become such a citizen as provided by law and has resided in the United States for three years a passport may be issued to him entitling him to the protection of the Government in any foreign country: *Provided,* That such passport shall not be valid for more than six months and shall not be renewed, and that such passport shall not entitle the holder to the protection of this Government in the country of which he was a citizen prior to making such declaration of intention.

SEC. 2. That any American citizen shall be deemed to have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign state in conformity with its laws, or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign state.

When any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign state from which he came, or for five years in any other foreign state it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and the place of his general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during said years: *Provided, however,* That such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular

officer of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the Department of State may prescribe: *And provided also*, That no American citizen shall be allowed to expatriate himself when this country is at war.

SEC. 3. That any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year with a consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the United States, or if residing in the United States at the termination of the marital relation, by continuing to reside therein.

SEC. 4. That any foreign woman who acquires American citizenship by marriage to an American shall be assumed to retain the same after the termination of the marital relation if she continues to reside in the United States, unless she makes formal renunciation thereof before a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens, or if she resides abroad she may retain her citizenship by registering as such before a United States consul within one year after the termination of such marital relation.

SEC. 5. That a child born without the United States of alien parents shall be deemed a citizen of the United States by virtue of the naturalization of or resumption of American citizenship by the parent: *Provided*, That such naturalization or resumption takes place during the minority of such child: *And provided further*, That the citizenship of such minor child shall begin at the time such minor child begins to reside permanently in the United States.

SEC. 6. That all children born outside the limits of the United States who are citizens thereof in accordance with the provisions of section nineteen hundred and ninety-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States and who continue to reside outside-

the United States shall, in order to receive the protection of this Government, be required upon reaching the age of eighteen years to record at an American consulate their intention to become residents and remain citizens of the United States and shall be further required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States upon attaining their majority.

SEC. 7. That duplicates of any evidence, registration, or other acts required by this act shall be filed with the Department of State for record. (34 Stat. L., pt. 1, p. 1228.)

Rules Governing the Granting and Issuing of Passports in the United States

1. **AUTHORITY TO ISSUE.**—Section 4075 of the REVISED STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES, as amended by the Act of Congress approved June 14, 1902, provides that the “ Secretary of State may grant and issue passports, and cause passports to be granted, issued, and verified in foreign countries by such diplomatic or consular officers of the United States, and by such chief or other executive officer of the insular possessions of the United States, and under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe for and on behalf of the United States.” The following rules are accordingly prescribed for the granting and issuing of passports in the United States.

2. **BY WHOM ISSUED AND REFUSAL TO ISSUE.**—No one but the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports in the United States (Revised Statutes, Sections 4075, 4078) and he is empowered to refuse them in his discretion.

Passports are not issued by American Diplomatic and consular officers abroad, except in cases of emergency; and a citizen who is abroad and desires to procure a passport must apply therefor through the nearest diplomatic or consular officer to the Secretary of State.

Applications for passports by persons in Porto Rico or the Philippines should be made to the Chief Executives of those Islands. The evidence required of such applicants is similar to that required of applicants in the United States.

3. **FEE.**—By Act of Congress approved March 23, 1888, a fee

of one dollar is required to be collected for every citizen's passport. That amount in currency or postal money order should accompany each application made by a citizen of the United States. Orders should be made payable to the Disbursing Clerk of the Department of State. Drafts or checks will not be accepted.

4. APPLICATIONS.—A person who is entitled to receive a passport, if within the United States, must submit a written application, in the form of an affidavit, to the Secretary of State. The application should be made by the person to whom the passport is to be issued and signed by him, as it is not proper for one person to apply for another.

The affidavit must be made before a clerk of a Federal or State Court within the jurisdiction of which the applicant or his witness resides, and the seal of the court must be affixed.

If the applicant signs by mark, two attesting witnesses to his signature are required. The applicant is required to state the date and place of his birth, his occupation, the place of his permanent residence, and within what length of time he will return to the United States with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship. *He is also required to state the names of the foreign countries which he expects to visit, and the objects of his visits thereto. The latter statement should be brief and general in form, thus: "commercial business"; (1) "to attend to the settlement of an estate"; "to bring wife and children to this country."*

The applicant must take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The application must be accompanied by a description of the person applying, and should state the following particulars, viz: Age, ———; stature, ———, feet ——— inches (English meas-

¹ An applicant who states that he is going abroad on commercial business must submit with his application a letter from the head of the concern which he represents.

ure); forehead, ———; eyes, ———; nose, ———; mouth, ———; chin, ———; hair, ———; complexion, ———; face, ———; special identifying marks, if any (scars, birthmarks, etc.)

The application must also be accompanied by duplicate photographs of the applicant, on thin paper, unmounted, and not larger in size than three by three inches. One must be attached to the back of the application by the clerk of court before whom it is made, with an impression of the seal of the court so placed as to cover part of the photograph but not the features, and the other sent loose, to be attached to the passport by the Department.⁽¹⁾ Photographs on cardboard or postcards will not be accepted.

The application must be supported by an affidavit from at least one credible witness that the applicant is the person he represents himself to be, and that the facts stated in the application are true to the best of the witness' knowledge and belief. This affidavit must be made before the clerk of court before whom the application is executed and the witness must be an American citizen, who resides within the jurisdiction of the court. The applicant or his witness must be known to the clerk of court before whom the application is executed, or must be able to satisfy such officer as to his identity and the bona fides of the application.

5. NATIVE CITIZENS.—An application containing the information indicated by rule 4 will be sufficient evidence in the case of a native citizen; *except that a person born in the United States in a place where births are recorded will be expected to submit a birth certificate with his application.*

A person of the Chinese race, alleging birth in the United

¹ The loose photograph must be signed across its face by the applicant, and the signature thereon must correspond to the applicant's signature affixed to the application.

States, must obtain from the Commissioner of Immigration or Chinese Inspector in Charge *at the port through which he proposes to leave the country* a certificate upon his application, under the seal of such officer, showing that there has been granted to him by the latter a return certificate in accordance with rule 16 of the Chinese Regulations of the Department of Labor. For this purpose special blank forms of application for passports are provided.

Passports issued by the Department of State or its diplomatic or consular representatives are intended for identification and protection in foreign countries, and not to facilitate entry into the United States, immigration being under the supervision of the Department of Labor.

6. A PERSON BORN ABROAD, WHOSE FATHER WAS A NATIVE CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.—In addition to the statements required by rule 4, his application must show that his father was born in the United States, resided therein, and was a citizen at the time of the applicant's birth. The Department may require that this affidavit be supported by that of one other citizen acquainted with the facts.

7. NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—In addition to the statements required by rule 4, a naturalized citizen must transmit his certificate of naturalization, or a duly certified copy of the court record thereof, with his application. It will be returned to him after inspection. He must state in his affidavit when and from what port he emigrated to this country, what ship he sailed on, where he has lived since his arrival in the United States, when and before what court he was naturalized, and that he is the identical person described in the certificate of naturalization. The signature to the application should conform in orthography to the applicant's name as written in his certificate of naturalization, or an explanation of the difference should be submitted.

8. WOMAN'S APPLICATION.—If she is unmarried, in addition to the statements required by rule 4, she should state that she has never been married. If she is the wife or widow of a native citizen of the United States the fact should be made to appear in her application, which should be made according to the form prescribed for a native citizen, whether she was born in this country or abroad. If she is the wife or widow of a naturalized citizen, in addition to the statements required by rule 4, she must transmit for inspection her husband's certificate of naturalization or a certified copy of the court record thereof, must state that she is the wife (or widow) of the person described therein, and must set forth the facts of his birth, emigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rules governing the application of a naturalized citizen. She should sign her own Christian name with the family name of her husband: (Thus, Mary Doe; not Mrs. John Doe.)

A married woman's citizenship follows that of her husband. It is essential, therefore, that a woman's marital relations be indicated in her application for a passport, and that in the case of a married woman her husband's citizenship be established.

9. THE CHILD OF A NATURALIZED CITIZEN CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP THROUGH THE NATURALIZATION OF THE PARENT.—In addition to the statements required by rule 4, the applicant must state that he or she is the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the person described in the certificate of naturalization, which must be submitted for inspection, and must set forth the facts of emigration, naturalization and residence, as required in the rules governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

10. A RESIDENT OF AN INSULAR POSSESSION OF THE UNITED STATES, WHO OWES ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES.—In addition to the statements required by rule 4, he must state that he owes allegiance to the United States, and that he does not

acknowledge allegiance to any other government, and must submit affidavits from at least two credible witnesses having good means of knowledge in substantiation of his statements of birth, residence and loyalty. No fee is required for the issuance by the Department of an insular passport.

11. EXPIRATION AND RENEWAL OF PASSPORT.—*A passport expires six months from the date of its issuance.* A new one will be issued upon a new application, accompanied by the old passport, and, if the applicant be a naturalized citizen, the old passport will be accepted in lieu of a certificate of naturalization, if the application upon which it was issued is found to contain sufficient information as to the naturalization of the applicant. Passports are not renewed by the Department, but a person abroad holding a passport issued by the Department may have it renewed for a period of six months upon presenting it to a diplomatic or principal consular officer of the United States, when it is about to expire, with a sworn statement of the names of the countries which he expects to visit and the objects of his visits thereto. No passport shall be renewed more than twice.

12. WIFE, MINOR CHILDREN, AND SERVANTS.—When the applicant is accompanied by his wife, minor children, and maid-servant, who is a citizen of the United States, it will be sufficient to state the fact, giving their names in full, the dates and places of their births, and the allegiance of the servant, when one passport will suffice for all. For a man-servant or any other person in the party a separate passport will be required. A woman's passport may include her minor children and maid-servant under the above-named conditions.

(The term "maid-servant" does not include a governess, tutor, pupil, companion, or person holding like relation to the applicant for a passport.)

13. TITLES.—Professional and other titles will not be inserted in passports.

14. BLANK FORMS OF APPLICATION.—They will be furnished by the Department free of charge to persons who desire to apply for passports. Supplies of blank applications are also furnished by the Department to clerks of courts.

15. ADDRESS.—Communications should be addressed to the Department of State, Bureau of Citizenship, and each communication should give the post-office address of the person to whom the answer is to be directed.

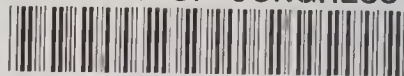
16. ADDITIONAL REGULATION.—The Secretary of State is authorized to make regulations on the subject of issuing and granting passports additional to these rules and not inconsistent with them.

To become effective February 1, 1915.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
12 *January*, 1915.

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